

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MINH VU HOANG

THANH HOANG

PLAINTIFFS

VS.

GARY A. ROSEN; ROGER SCHLOSSBERG;
MARION A. HECHT; UHY ADVISORS FLVS, INC.,
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRACTICE
GROUP OF GOODMAN & COMPANY LLP;
GOODMAN & COMPANY; GOODMAN
& COMPANY, LLP; DIXON HUGHES,
PLLC; DIXON HUGHES GOODMAN
SOLUTIONS LLC; CLIFTON GUNDERSON
LLP; LARSON ALLEN LLP;
CLIFTON LARSON ALLEN LLP;
GOODMAN SOLUTIONS LLC; GOODMAN
SOLUTIONS-FORENSIC,
LITIGATION & VALUATION; AND CBIZ, LLC

DEFENDANTS

COMPLAINT FOR RELIEF AND JURY DEMAND FOR RICO

Minh-Vu Hoang, Thanh Hoang- Complaint Under RICO

FILED
LOGGED
MAY 23 2016
AT GREENBELT
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
NIGHT DEPOSIT BOX

DKC 16CV1592

1 COMES NOW, Minh Vu Hoang and Thanh Hoang, *pro se* (hereinafter
2 referred to as "Plaintiffs"), and bring this action for relief under the Racketeer
3 Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (RICO) (18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968),
4 Conspiracy to Commit Fraud and Fraud, and respectfully shows the Court as
5 follows:
6
7

8 I. Jurisdiction and Venue

9
10 1. Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 18 U.S.C.
11 §1964. Further, this Court has the original and exclusive jurisdiction of all cases
12 under Title 11.
13

14 2. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1367 over the
15 claims asserted here that arise under the laws of the State of Maryland.
16

17 3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) in that the
18 Plaintiffs and all Defendants reside in the district and this is the district in which a
19 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred.
20

21 II. PARTIES

22
23 4. Plaintiffs Minh Vu Hoang and Thanh Hoang are residents of 1530 Ainsley Road
24 Silver Spring MD 20904.

25 5. Defendant Gary A. Rosen is an attorney, and the sole member of Gary A. Rosen
26 Chartered, with an office at One Church Street #802, Rockville MD 20850. Since
27

1 August 31, 2005 he was appointed Trustee and counsel for the Trustee in the
2 bankruptcy case of Minh Vu Hoang, Thanh Hoang No. 05-21078-TJC and the
3 Hoang's three related cases.
4

5 6. Defendant Roger Schlossberg is an attorney and a principal of Schlossberg and
6 Associates, with an office located at 18241 Henson Blvd. Suite 201, Hagerstown,
7 Maryland 21741-4227. He is appointed co-counsel for Trustee Rosen since August
8 31, 2005.
9
10

11 7. Defendant Marion Hecht Clay, now known as Marion A. Hecht, is a forensic
12 accountant. From 2005-2009, she was a principal of Defendant UHY Advisors,
13 FLVS (UHY). The Bankruptcy Court granted an Order on February 6, 2006
14 allowing Rosen to employ Hecht and UHY as the forensic accounting firm for the
15 Hoang's estate. [See Exhibit 1, Order Granting Application for Authority to
16 Employ Forensic Accountant] In about March 2009, UHY and affiliates were
17 acquired by Goodman & Company LLP, and Hecht became a Managing Director
18 of that entity. In about March 2011, Goodman & Company LLP and Dixon
19 Hughes PLLC merged, forming Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP (Dixon Hughes).
20 Effective April 1, 2011, Hecht was employed by Dixon Hughes Solutions, LLC, a
21 wholly-owned subsidiary of Dixon Hughes. Soon thereafter, in about May 2011,
22 Hecht left the merged entity and began work for Clifton Gunderson LLP, which
23
24
25
26
27

1 has since merged with LarsonAllen LLP to form CliftonLarsen Allen LLP. This
2 entity has offices at 4250 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 1020, Arlington, VA 22203 and
3
4 Hecht is currently a Principal. *See Exhibit 2; Exhibit 3.*

5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

III. CORPORATE ENTITY DEFENDANTS

8. The following are entities for which Hecht worked and have received
excessive fees for the period March 1, 2009 through at least 2012.

9. Defendant District of Columbia Practice Group of UHY was a group of UHY,
of which Hecht was a member. It was acquired by Goodman & Company LLP in
March 2009.

Goodman Entities

10. Goodman Solutions- Forensic, Litigation & Valuation, LLC was a forensic
accounting company which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Goodman &
Company, LLP. It was created on January 1, 2011 as it became a wholly owned
subsidiary of Goodman Solutions, LLC. *Exhibit 3.*

11. Goodman Solutions, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Goodman &
Company, LLP.

12. Goodman Advisors FLVS, Inc. was a wholly owned subsidiary of Goodman &
Company LLP. It is the forensic accounting entity which, together with Goodman

1 & Company LLP, on August 3, 2009 applied for \$344,528.75 in fees and costs. Its
2 principal place of business is unknown to Plaintiffs. *Exhibit 4.*

3
4 13. Clifton Gunderson, LLP is a forensic accounting firm that employed Hecht on
5 May 2, 2011. It performs forensic work for the Hoang estate without authorization
6 until its *nunc pro tunc* application submitted about or on June 2, 2011. *Exhibit 3.*

7
8 14. Larson Allen, LLP is an unknown entity which was combined with Clifton
9 Gunderson, LLP on January 2, 2012.

10
11 15. Clifton Gunderson, LLP merged with Larson Allen, LLP on January 2, 2012
12 to form CliftonLarsonAllen LLP. Since about May 2011, Hecht has been a
13 managing director with office at 4250 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 1020, Arlington, VA
14 22203.

15
16 16. UHY was a forensic accounting firm with office at 1425 K Street NW, Suite
17 500, Washington DC 2005 and currently 8601 Robert Fulton Drive Suite 210,
18 Columbia MD 21046. Defendant UHY's employment was to provide forensic
19 accounting and consulting services to Rosen, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Court's
20 Order dated February 6, 2006. Its services ceased on February 28, 2009 (after its
21 acquisition by Goodman & Company LLP).

22
23 17. CBIZ MHM, LLC replaced Dixon Hughes Goodman Solutions LLC as a
24 provider to the estate by Nunc Pro Tunc application as of April 17, 2012. Maurice

1 Whelan was its managing director with office located at 1875 I Street, NW, 5th
2 floor, Washington DC 20006.

3
4 IV. OTHER PERSONS

5 18. Timothy H. Kelley, CFE, was employed first by UHY and has worked with
6 Hecht since 2006. Effective April 17, 2012, he ceased employment with Dixon
7 Hughes Goodman Solutions and joined CBIZ MHM.

8
9 19. Daniel Barden, an administrative assistant, was employed by UHY and Hecht
10 since 2006. His employment appears to have been terminated some time in 2011.
11 His current employer and residence is unknown to Plaintiffs.
12

13
14 20. Jocelyn McClure is a real estate agent/broker who has been associated with
15 three different brokerage businesses in Maryland since 2006. She is currently an
16 independent contractor with Re/Max Specialists, a real estate company located at
17 10460 Campus Way S. Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20774.
18

19 21. Murray Gould is a real estate agent/broker. He had been an independent
20 contractor with Remax in Potomac, MD while employed by Rosen between 2006-
21 2010. He is currently an independent broker of Gould Properties LLC located at
22 12404 Bobbink Ct. Potomac MD 20854-3005.
23

24
25 22. Alan Grochal is an attorney who has entered his appearance as counsel for
26 UHY; Jeffrey K. Bernstein; Marion Hecht; and various other entities, including the
27

1 Goodman entities and Dixon Hughes entities. His office is located at 100 East Pratt
2 Street, 26th Floor, Baltimore MD 21202.

3
4 23. Jeffrey K. Bernstein is a partner in the accounting firm of Goodman &
5 Company, which merged on March 1, 2011 with Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP
6 (Dixon Hughes). Rosen hired Bernstein to prepare federal and state tax returns on
7 August 24, 2009. He is currently listed as a Tax Partner with Dixon Hughes since
8 April 1991 to present. Bernstein's office is located at 111 Rockville Pike, Suite 600
9 Rockville MD 20850-5120.
10

11
12 24. Maurice J. Whelan is a managing director in the accounting firm of CBIZ,
13 MHM, which provided forensic accounting and litigation support personnel for
14 Gary Rosen. Whelan has served as managing director for Hecht at UHY, and at
15 Dixon Hughes. He is currently listed as Managing Director for CBIZ MHM, LLC
16 located at 3 Bethesda Metro Center, Suite 600 Bethesda MD 20814.
17

18
19 25. Patrick S. Callahan is a CPA and a partner in the accounting firm of Dixon
20 Hughes with offices located at 440 Monticello Avenue, Suite 1400 Norfolk, VA
21 23510. He further listed as a Tax Consultant independently located at 1630 Crestar
22 Bank Building Norfolk VA 23501. In August 2015, he listed as Maurice J.
23 Whelan, CPA, Consultant located in Silver Spring MD 20906.
24
25
26
27

V. SUMMARY

26. Rosen, Schlossberg, and the Hecht (referred to herein as the Trio) acted together and with others to cause the estate to incur about \$15.3 million in costs to recover about \$16.8 million in assets for the estate (see Application for fees). The depletion of over 95% of the estate's recoverable assets in fees and costs has left no assets for the debtor/Plaintiffs as the remaining monies in the estate will be used to partially satisfy the Plaintiffs' approximate \$4.3 million in tax debt. Plaintiffs assert, upon information and belief, that this is a case about payment of excessive fees paid for the provision of duplicative services, the provision of unnecessary services, payment for services not provided, and lying under oath by the Trustee Rosen to conceal the exorbitant amount of fees charged to the estate.

27. The Plaintiffs assert, upon information and belief, that costs were grossly inflated pursuant to the fraud alleged herein by the Trio, as assisted by others. Instead of filing monthly billing statement, the Trio caused the filing of false fee invoices and employment applications by mail and wire; sometimes made to cover up to a one or two year time period of service in an attempt to overwhelm the Bankruptcy Court's review, and filed meritless and frivolous lawsuits to deplete the estate's assets. For example, Plaintiffs believe, on information and belief, that Kelly was directed to make false time entries, exaggerate the scope of forensic accountant

1 duties, and Hecht directed her staff to make false reports on non-estate assets.

2 Schlossberg used the false reports to file lawsuits (over 70 lawsuits), with Rosen's
3 approval, many of which were meritless, and allowed Rosen and Schlossberg cover
4 to falsify their illegal work entries.
5

6
7 28. Plaintiffs allege, on information and belief, that Schlossberg billed for over one
8 million dollars (\$1,000,000) in local travel fees from his office in Hagerstown,
9 Maryland. Schlossberg charged legal fees for doing work for Rosen, while Rosen
10 then used Schlossberg's work product and billed the estate again for the work
11 Schlossberg had allegedly performed.
12

13
14 Others were brought into the schemes to facilitate the activities of the enterprise,
15 such as Gould and McClure, who were hired to sell properties and recruit contractors
16 to rehabilitate the estate's properties. Contractors were directed to submit bills in an
17 excessive amount, and Plaintiffs believe, and will seek to substantiate in discovery,
18 that these contractors repaid monies to other enterprise members.
19
20

21 VI. FACTS

22 29. Minh Vu Hoang (hereafter referred to as "Minh") filed bankruptcy on May 10,
23 2005. Thanh Hoang (hereafter referred to as "Thanh") filed bankruptcy on July 12,
24 2005. The cases are being administered jointly as Case o. 05-21078-TJC, Chapter 7
25 (Minh and Thanh hereafter referred to as "Plaintiffs").
26
27

1 30. Gary A. Rosen (hereinafter referred to as "Rosen") was appointed as Chapter
2 11, then Chapter 7, Trustee for the main bankruptcy case, Case No. 05-21078-YJC
3 on August 31, 2005. As Trustee, Rosen further placed three other cases related to
4 Thanh and Minh in involuntary bankruptcy after August 2005.
5

6
7 31. Immediately after he became Trustee, Rosen applied for employment to be
8 named counsel for the estate with Roger Schlossberg (hereinafter referred to as
9 "Schlossberg") as his co-counsel. Both employments were approved by the
10 bankruptcy court on September 22, 2005.
11

12 32. On or about January 16, 2006, Schlossberg wrote a Letter Agreement to offer
13 the forensic accounting job to Marion Hecht Clay and UHY at the corporate
14 address of 1425 K Street, NW, Washington, DC. (*Exhibit. 5*). The Letter
15 Agreement ("Agreement") was approved by Rosen and accepted by Marion Hecht
16 Clay, who later changed her name to Marion A. Hecht ((hereinafter referred to as
17 "Hecht").
18
19
20

21 33. Rosen submitted to the Bankruptcy Court an application to employ UHY, of
22 which Hecht was a principal. On February 6, 2006, the Bankruptcy Court granted
23 an Order "Authorized to employ Marion Hecht Clay, a principal of UHY as
24 forensic accountants upon the terms as set forth in the application and the letter
25
26
27

1 agreement, i.e., employ Hecht and “those firms by whom you are employed from
2 time to time.” Exhibit. 1, above.
3

4 34. In February 2006, the letter agreement was submitted to the Court describing
5 the scope of services to be provided by Rosen, Schlossberg, and UHY. The
6 agreement was continuously altered to allow the continued hiring of Hecht as
7 companies she worked for were acquirers or merged.
8

9 35. The Bankruptcy Court reported professional fees from January 1, 2005
10 through September 6, 2012 were paid to Marion Hecht Clay and employees of the
11 corporate entity defendants in the amount of \$6,656,818.80, and expenses in the
12 amount of \$13,948.70. See *Exhibit 6* attached hereto. Rosen has received
13 \$1,768,295.00 in fees and Schlossberg has received \$1,707,380.00 in fees and
14 another \$137,604.00 as a trustee. As of September 6, 2012 these fees and costs
15 have unlawfully depleted approximately 95% of the estate’s recoverable assets,
16 leaving only enough funds to (partially) pay off part of the Plaintiffs tax liability,
17 and leaving the Plaintiffs with no assets.
18

19 36. After Hecht joined Clifton Gunderson LLP in May 2011, Hecht, along with
20 employees who had worked with her, including now employees of Dixon Hughes,
21 Goodman Solutions, LLC, continued to bill for excessive compensation for
22 administering the estate.
23
24
25
26
27

COUNT I

Conspiracy to Commit Fraud

37. The Allegations contained in paragraphs 1- 36 are incorporated by reference into the body of this Count I as if fully set forth herein.

38. Under Maryland law, the Trio fits the requirement of civil conspiracy in that they are “a combination of two or more persons by an agreement or understanding to accomplish an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act not in itself illegal with the further requirements that the act or the means employed must result in damage to the plaintiffs.” The law allows these Plaintiffs to bring circumstantial evidence against the Defendants.

39. While Hecht prepared the fees and employment applications, Schlossberg, as co-counsel and Rosen as counsel-trustee revised, audited, approved and submitted said applications to the U.S. Trustee, who for the last ten years has operated under the hands-off supervisory role.

40. It is sufficient if the proven facts and circumstances, pieced together and considered as a whole, show that Hecht, Rosen and Schlossberg understood that their scheme to falsify their bills and invoices to deplete 95% of the estate’s funding reserve to pay taxes on behalf of Debtors/Plaintiffs. They knew that scheme would only work if Hecht was employed unconditionally and, therefore,

1 they continuously hired Hecht even after she left the employ of UHY. Plaintiffs
2 further allege that the Trio delayed submitting bills by one to two years in order to
3 overwhelm the Bankruptcy Court:
4

- 5 a) Overwhelm the U.S. Trustee's office, resulting in the U.S. Trustee never
6 reviewing the bills which contained thousands of fraudulent time entries;
7
- 8 b) Overwhelm the Bankruptcy Court in that the Judge had no time to review
9 hundreds of pages of the invoices;
10
- 11 c) The one and only creditor had no knowledge of the fraudulent scheme of the
12 Rosen administration (the Internal Revenue Service (hereafter "IRS")).
13

14 41. The Trio made it all work. The Court relied on them as officers. The U.S.
15 Trustee without any auditing, took whatever reports the Trio submitted to the
16 Government has been cheated by the Trio as well. The liquidation of Plaintiffs'
17 assets has been used to pay the Trio inflated bills and invoices leaving almost
18 nothing for the Plaintiff to pay the IRS.
19
20

21 **COUNT II**

22 Common Law Fraud

23
24 42. The Allegations contained in paragraphs 1-41 hereby are incorporated by
25 reference into the body of this Count II as if fully set forth herein.
26
27

1 43. Fraud exists only when the speaker has (1) an intent to defraud and (2)
2 knowledge that his statement was false at the time it was made. Pursuant to Fed. R.
3 Civ. P. 9(b), Plaintiffs hereby state “with particularly the circumstances
4 constituting the fraud with regard to the time, place, speakers and contents of the
5 alleged false statements are false and the specific facts raising an inference of
6 fraud.”
7

8
9 44. Plaintiffs’ compensable injuries result from the misrepresentation. Their
10 inflated and fraudulent invoices depleted the estate’s bank accounts which could
11 have been used to pay Plaintiffs non-dischargeable tax debts.
12

13
14 45. Plaintiffs assert that the “reliance element” in this fraud claim is clear. The
15 misrepresentations through multi-legal documents filed with the Bankruptcy Court
16 is more than sufficient to show that they substantially induced the Bankruptcy
17 Court to hand out many rubber-stamped Orders.
18

19 46. Defendants knew that the Bankruptcy Court required them to apply for
20 employments and payments for the professionals in a timely manner, before
21 services were performed, not after years of services. Therefore, instead of filing
22 their invoices and applications every six months, as is customary where lawyers
23 want to submit invoices and get aid expeditiously. Defendants sometimes waited as
24 long as two years before submitting invoices, and were paid in advance.
25
26
27

Fraud On The Court and Lying Under Oath on October 13, 2010

47. Plaintiffs request this District Court to take judicial notice that on October 13, 2010, the Court held a hearing on the criminal case of *United States v. Thanh and Minh Vu Hoang*, Criminal Case No. DKC-8-070CR-001 72-00. The Government put Gary Rosen, as Trustee of the Hoang's Chapter 7 bankruptcy case on the witness stand. When Minh-Vu Hoang's counsel, Paula Junghans, asked Mr. Rosen what were the current-to-date expenses of the estate, his answer was about four million. Per U.S. Bankruptcy Court Professional Fees Applied For/Awarded, between May 20, 2005 to October 13, 2010, Mr. Rosen spent not "about four million" as he testified under oath, but exactly \$10,005,047. Plaintiffs contend that Mr. Rosen, as Trustee, lied under oath so that the Court and the creditors would not have an accurate economic picture of the estate.

48. In sum, Plaintiffs submit evidence showing Defendants have made false testimony for the purpose of defrauding Debtors/Plaintiffs, while they all have actual and constructive knowledge of their actions ad misconducts.

COUNT III

(RICO Under 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c))

49. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 48 of this Complaint.

1 50. Defendants listed below are all “persons” capable of holding a legal or
2 beneficial interest in property with the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(3). Defendants
3 listed above have violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by committing multiple acts
4 described below.
5

6 **Enterprise**

7
8 51. Plaintiffs allege that during all time material herein that defendants Rosen,
9 Schlossberg, Hecht, along with other individuals and entities described herein,
10 constituted the “*Rosen & Company Continuing Criminal Enterprise*”
11 (hereinafter, the Enterprise).
12
13

14 52. Plaintiffs allege that the Enterprise constitutes a RICO ‘enterprise’ as that term
15 is defined pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4). As described above, the members of the
16 Enterprise have functioned together as a continuing unit with a common purpose to
17 defraud the Plaintiffs of their equity in the bankruptcy estate.
18

19 53. The Enterprise exists separate and apart and distinct from the conducting of the
20 pattern of racketeering as it had the structural features required by the Supreme
21 Court in *Boyle v. United States*, *i.e.*, a purpose, relationships among those associated
22 with the enterprise and longevity sufficient to permit these associates to pursue the
23 enterprise’s purpose, which was to promote a fraudulent bankruptcy liquidation plan
24 to generate exorbitant fees and commissions. Each defendant is distinct and separate
25
26
27

1 from the association-in-fact enterprise of which they are a component part. The
2 Enterprise has been engaged in, and its activities affect, interstate commerce.
3

4 **The Racketeering Violation**

5 54. From in or about 2006, and continuing up through at least year 2016, Rosen,
6 Schlossberg, and Hecht, the aforementioned individual defendants, and corporate
7 entity defendants who employed Hecht, each of whom are persons associated with,
8 or employed by the Enterprise, did knowingly and unlawfully conduct or participate,
9 directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering
10 activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1) and § 1961(5), all in violation of
11 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).
12
13
14

15 55. Plaintiffs allege that RICO defendants engaged in the alleged criminal activities
16 with the intent to defraud Plaintiffs' of its business and property. The RICO
17 Defendants also worked with others to defraud Plaintiffs of money or property by
18 concealing material facts from Plaintiffs and from the bankruptcy court resulting in
19 loss of Plaintiffs' property and monies.
20
21

22 56. Plaintiffs allege that these activities constitute conduct committed by and
23 through commission of bankruptcy fraud, mail fraud, and wire fraud, acts indictable
24 as 'racketeering activity,' as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1)(B) and
25 1961(1)(D).
26
27

[18 U.S.C. §1961(5) Pattern of Racketeering Activity]

57. Plaintiffs allege that the course of conduct engaged in by said RICO defendants constitutes both continuity and relatedness of the racketeering activity, thereby constituting a pattern of racketeering activity, as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5). Plaintiffs can show the relatedness prong because the predicate acts have the “similar purposes, results, participants, or methods of commission or are related to the affairs of the Enterprise.” All predicate acts had the same purpose of generating exorbitant fees for the participants of the Enterprise thereby wiping out the equity of the Plaintiff debtors. Rosen lied under oath as to the expenditures of the estate in order to hide the exorbitant amount of fees generated from the estate’s corpus.

58. Plaintiffs allege that the continuity of the pattern of racketeering activity is both closed-ended inasmuch as a series of related predicate offenses extended over at least seven years (a substantial period of time). The predicate offenses were also open-ended inasmuch as the defendants operated as part of a long-term association that existed for criminal purposes. Moreover, the racketeering activities themselves included a specific threat of repetition extending indefinitely into the future.

Conducting Affairs of the Enterprise

59. The members of the enterprise, Rosen, Schlossberg, and Hecht participated in the “operation or management” of the enterprise. They directed other individuals who were associated with the enterprise, such as Gould, McClure, Barden, Kelly. For example, Rosen used Gould, who had a real estate agency, to sell estate properties for which he received a large commission, part of which Plaintiffs believe may have been repaid to Rosen. Rosen recruited McClure, a real estate agent, to sell properties, generating \$488,304 in fees since 2008, part of which again is believed to have been given back to Rosen and Schlossberg in “free services.” These free services involved hiring contractors to rehabilitate estate properties, who submitted vastly inflated bills, and part of these fees were believed to have been siphoned back to Rosen and/or McClure. Moreover, Hecht hired Barden and Kelly, neither of whom had any forensic accounting experience or college education, who billed at high rates, changed payroll and time entries that were submitted to the Bankruptcy court, and acted as shells to siphon millions of dollars to Hecht. Hecht is believed to have provided monies to Rosen and Schlossberg and further discovery will be needed to substantiate. Hecht in particular operated and managed the enterprise by exerting control over its activities, causing Rosen to compensate her with an exorbitant amount of fees (over \$6.6 million) from the trust estate.

Racketeering Acts

60. Within the District of Maryland, and elsewhere, the Defendants committed the following racketeering acts:

Racketeering Act One (Rosen)

61. On or about October 13, 2010, Rosen committed the following act of bankruptcy fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 152(2), i.e., Rosen falsely testified in the District Court that he had spent about \$4 million dollars in expenses for the estate contrary to the \$10,005,047 million on record. Rosen falsely stated this amount to that it would not appear the expenditures exceeded the actual tax loss of \$4.25 million, per the Plaintiffs plea, so that Rosen could divert public and judicial attention away from the siphoning of the estate's assets, all in violation of § 152(2).

Racketeering Acts Two through Six

(Rosen; Schlossberg; Hecht)

62. From on or about January 17, 2006 through June 28, 2011, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, committed the following acts of wire fraud and bankruptcy fraud by the payment of grossly excessive fees to Hecht pursuant to inflated invoices:

RA Two

63. Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, committed the following acts of wire fraud and bankruptcy fraud, any one of which constitutes RA 2:

(a) On March 27, 2007, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently embezzled assets of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the amount of \$1,237,491, pursuant to a greatly inflated invoice, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 153.

(b) On March 27, 2007, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently obtained monies of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the amount of \$1,237,491, which amount was paid pursuant to a greatly inflated invoice submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by ECF, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1343.

RA Three

64. Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, committed the following acts of wire fraud and bankruptcy fraud, any one of which constitutes RA 3:

(a) On June 11, 2008, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently embezzled assets of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the amount of \$2,422,648, which represented an amount on a greatly inflated invoice, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 153.

1 (b) On June 11, 2008, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht,
2 fraudulently obtained monies of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to
3 Hecht in the amount of \$2,422,648, which amount was paid pursuant to a greatly
4 inflated invoice submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by ECF, in violation of 18 U.S.C.
5 section 1343.
6
7

8 RA Four
9

10 65. Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, committed the following
11 acts of wire fraud and bankruptcy fraud, any one of which constitutes RA 4:
12

13 (a) In about 2008, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht,
14 fraudulently embezzled assets of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to
15 Hecht in the amount of \$837,789, which represented an amount on a greatly inflated
16 invoice, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 153.
17

18 (b) In about 2008, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht,
19 fraudulently obtained monies of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to
20 Hecht in the amount of \$837,789, which amount was paid pursuant to a greatly
21 inflated invoice submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by ECF, in violation of 18 U.S.C.
22 section 1343.
23
24

RA Five

66. Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, committed the following acts of wire fraud and bankruptcy fraud, any one of which constitutes RA 5:

(a) In fiscal year 2009, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently embezzled assets of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the amount of \$1,324,899, which represented a payment pursuant to a greatly inflated invoice, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 153.

(b) In fiscal year 2009, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently obtained monies of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the amount of \$1,324,899, which amount was paid pursuant to a greatly inflated invoice submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by ECF, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1343.

RA Six

67. Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, committed the following acts of wire fraud and bankruptcy fraud, any one of which constitutes RA 6:

(a) In fiscal year 2010, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently embezzled assets of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the amount of \$457,661, which represented a payment pursuant to a greatly inflated invoice, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 153.

1 (b) In fiscal year 2010, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht,
2 fraudulently obtained monies of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to
3 Hecht in the amount of \$457,661, which amount was paid pursuant to a greatly
4 inflated invoice submitted by ECF, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1343.
5

6
7 Racketeering Act Seven

8 (Rosen; Schlossberg; Hecht)

9
10 68. On or about February 18, 2010, Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by
11 Hecht committed the following acts of wire fraud and bankruptcy fraud, any one of
12 which alone, constitutes RA 7:
13

14 (a) Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently
15 embezzled assets of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the
16 amount of \$135,330 (which represented an inflated payment for the provision of tax
17 services by Bernstein) when no services were provided by Hecht, in violation of 18
18 U.S.C. section 153.
19
20

21 (b) Rosen, Schlossberg, as aided and abetted by Hecht, fraudulently obtained
22 monies of the estate of the debtor by making a payment to Hecht in the amount of
23 \$135,330 which represented a payment when no services were provided by Hecht,
24 and the amount had been submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by ECF, in violation of
25 18 U.S.C. section 1343.
26
27

Racketeering Act Eight

69. From on or about 2006-2012, Hecht, as aided and abetted by Rosen and Schlossberg, directly gave, offered and promised things of value to Rosen and Schlossberg, public officials as described in title 18, section 201(a), to influence such public officials to commit fraud on the United States, i.e., continue making exorbitant and false payments to Hecht, in violation of title 18, section 201(b)(1)(B).

Racketeering Act Nine

70. From on or about 2006-2012, Schlossberg submitted invoices to the Bankruptcy Court for payment of travel expenses exceeding \$1 million, representing his automobile expenses driving from Hagerstown to Prince George's County, which is a grossly excessive amount and a false oath and account in violation of Title 18, sec. 152(2).

Racketeering Act Ten

71. From on or about year 2006 through 2012, Rosen and Schlossberg embezzled monies from the estate, i.e., Rosen used Schlossberg's work product and then billed the estate again for the work Schlossberg had already performed and been paid by the estate, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 153.

Racketeering Act Eleven

72. From on or about 2006 through 2012, Rosen, Schlossberg, and Hecht caused the hiring of contractors to rehabilitate the estate's properties. These Contractors submitted fraudulent bills for dishonest services and then paid back monies to other enterprise members, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 153.

Racketeering Act Twelve

73. On about August 28, 2012, Rosen falsely stated to the Bankruptcy Court stated that a property located at 4030 Webster Street, Brentwood, MD 20722, was an asset of the estate in violation of Title 18, U.S.C. 152(3). This enabled him to use estate monies to pay commissions to McClure, the purported real estate agent who had an exclusive deal arrangement and approve funds to contractors at two to four times the market costs pursuant to non-bid contracts. It is believed that a portion of these monies are repaid to Rosen and further discovery will be needed to substantiate this allegation.

RICO RELIEF

74. Plaintiffs pray for entry of judgment against defendants, and each and every one of these defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

2. For entry of judgment and award of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses arising from violating section 1962(c), pursuant to RICO section 1964(c);

3. For such further and other relief as this Honorable Court deems just, equitable, and proper in the premises.

[RICO § 1962(d) Conspiracy]

[Against Rosen, Schlossberg, and Hecht]

75. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 73.

76. Plaintiffs allege that commencing in 2006, and during and continuing at all times through at least year 2012, RICO defendants conspired to violate section 1962(c), i.e., each defendant agreed that a conspirator would conduct or participate in the affairs of the Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering, including acts indictable under 18 U.S.C. §§ 201; 1341, 1343, 1951; and acts involving fraud in violation of Title 11, as more fully described in Count Three. Plaintiffs allege that the conspiratorial objective of that mutual agreement was intended to obtain

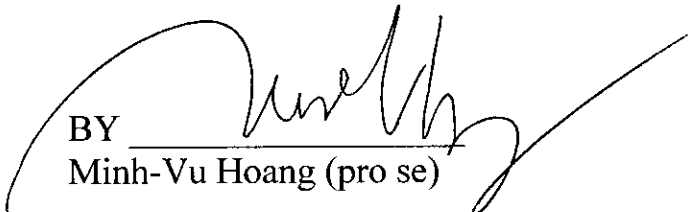
case by considering the entire circumstances of a situation with an eye to fairness and the prevention of inappropriate conduct of these Defendants.

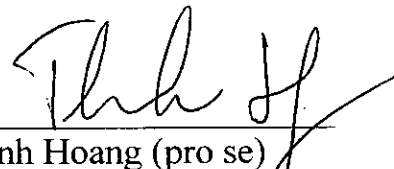
VII. CONCLUSION

The defendants have committed the offenses described above, by having eliminated the Plaintiffs' interest in their estate by the payment of excessive fees, many for duplicative and non-existent services, and have been untruthful to the Bankruptcy Court to conceal the payment of excessive fees.

Accordingly, the Plaintiffs respectively request this Court to award the Relief described above.

DATED: May 23, 2016

BY 
Minh-Vu Hoang (pro se)

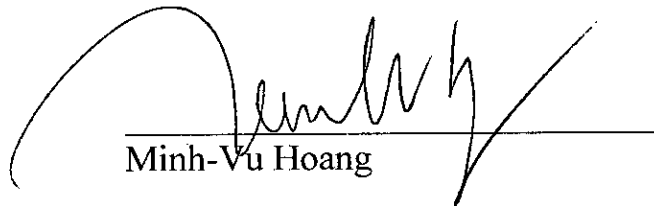
BY 
Thanh Hoang (pro se)
1530 Ainsley Road Silver Spring MD
20904.
(301)219-7052
Mvhoang2013@gmail.com
Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify on the date indicated below, I caused a copy of the foregoing document to be filed with the Clerk of the Court by personal delivery of this Complaint. I will arrange for service for Summons or Request To Waive Services of a Summons of this Complaint to the defendants named herein.

I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Maryland and the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

SIGNED May 23, 2016 in Silver Spring, Maryland.



Minh-Vu Hoang